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THE DAILY NEWS

The Official Organ of the City.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1876.

JOHN D. CAMERON, Editor.

THE DAILY NEWS is the Only Paper in the City of Raleigh That Takes the Telegraphic Report.

OUR TERMS:

ADVERTISING RATES.—Per square foot, Nonpareil first, insertion \$1.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Contracts for advertisements of any size or time can be made at the counting-room of the News Office.

CONTRACTORS will positively not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise other than the legitimate business, except by paying specially for the same.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—Daily, one year, \$5.00; six months \$3.00. Weekly, one year, \$1.00; six months, 75 cents. Invariably in advance.

Notice to Correspondents.

No letter can be published in these columns which is not authenticated by the name of its author. This we require, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of correspondents. Persons who violate this rule will have their communications consigned to the waste-basket.

The subscription list of the DAILY NEWS is larger than that of any other Daily in the State, and more than double that of any other Daily in Raleigh. Advertisers should make a note of this.

THE WEEKLY NEWS is the cheapest paper published in North Carolina. It is only one dollar per year, postage paid, contains 32 columns of plain printed news from every section of the country, and important advertisements. Always Cash.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

In the haste of writing we stated yesterday that the 1st day of March was the day the State Executive Committee is called together. It is the 15th, as will be seen by the published notice of the Committee.

EXPORTS OF WILMINGTON.

Our Wilmington correspondent furnishes us with the exports from that port for the month of January, 1876. They embrace 11,498 bales of cotton, of which 4,780 were coastwise and 6,719 foreign; 5,535 casks spirits turpentine, of which 2,422 were coastwise, and 3,113 foreign; and 63,804 bbls. rosin, of which 3,414 were coastwise, and 60,490 foreign, besides other articles too numerous to name. There is an increase in the shipments of cotton, conspicuously so to foreign ports, and a decrease in naval stores. Receipts of cotton to date (Jan. 31st.) 71,722.

THE National Republican administration organ, sneers at the efforts made by the Congress for retrenchment. That veracious journal says "as this body of economists is composed mainly of ex-Confederate Generals, poor as scare-crows, it is the most natural thing in the world they should insist upon economy in others." Exactly so, and the whole country will deem itself blessed that an "ex-Confederate Congress" has undertaken what a "Republican Congress" omitted, for the whole country is getting as poor as these ex-Confederate Generals, while the extravagance of the administration is not a whit lessened. It is only necessary to read the extract from Proctor Knott's speech to see where the money goes. Do not the people see the necessity of sustaining the "ex-Confederate Congress" in its move for retrenchment?

ALL COTTON.

A communication in our agricultural columns we hope will attract attention from the planters. The experience of the past ought to show that no country can grow rich on any one staple, produced at the sacrifice of every thing else. That staple, whether it be cotton, or tobacco, or sugar, becomes the sole dependence, the mine from which all other means of support are drawn.

Only a fragment of one of the speeches has come to us—that of Proctor Knott, of Kentucky—but that is pregnant with grave reflections. The contrast between the munificent provision of the nation to the luxurious Sybarite who now occupies the Presidential chair, and the stinted wages doled out to the hard-worked laborer, whose pay is limited by the master, or the planter stands in impotent helplessness, with the added misery of debts accumulated during the crop season to carry on his labors, to be paid for out of the crop—when made. Even if a good crop is made, and good prices obtained, the proceeds disappear from the planter's hands to go abroad for meat and for bread, for fertilizers and for mules, and for those many things, which to be prosperous, every planter should produce at home. No country will thrive with its money swept out of it year by year, leaving nothing behind but the means of a bare subsistence.

Tobacco planters as well as cotton planters have pursued the same ruinous policy. Let them halt, and adopt the only agricultural salvation, which is diversity of crops with improved tillage, and greater attention to stock.

"Punctuality is the hinge of business." In families where Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is kept, there is never a case of absence from school or business on account of Coughs, Colds or Sore Throats.

THE DURHAM TOBACCO MARKET.

We have no doubt that those really interested in the Durham tobacco market, accepted in the same spirit which it was made, the correction made in Sunday morning issue to a typographical error which appeared on Saturday morning. The context of the paragraph on Saturday morning of itself to a fair mind would have neutralized the effect of the unfortunate negative expression which conveyed what was contrary to our knowledge and sentiments. We are satisfied that our Durham friends were not misled, and that they were convinced it was what it really was, a typographical error, overlooked in the correction of proof. We have not been behind the Tobacco Plant in our interest in the prosperity of Durham in all its branches of business. The columns of the News bear out in the assertion. We are therefore not open to the censure of the Tobacco Plant. Its new born zeal for home interests has over-reached itself. It calls upon us for correction already made, which ought to have been readily known as was the error, and reaching that paper on Sunday, was in ample time to have saved a reproof which was unnecessary and uncalled for.

SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN.

The Washington correspondent of the News and Courier in condemning the would-be-leaders of the Democratic party for indiscretion, makes the following handsome exception, which embraces the soldiers of both armies who occupy seats in the House. The taunt of the National Republican "the ex-Confederate House," is being turned into a boast, since the ex-Confederates distinguish themselves as much for their broad patriotism, as they have done for their talent, and the dignity of deportment.

THE EX-CONFEDERATE HOUSE.

To this sweeping censure, however, exceptions must be made. The ex-Confederates of the House have acted with becoming wisdom and moderation. They have been the only statesmen-like speakers within their own party, and they have been the truest and staunchest defenders of the constitution and the best friends of the Union. They left the amnesty debate to the non-combatants, those of the people who are made to minister to the luxury of him who will become their master; for the very luxury of his surroundings begets imperial ideas, and the sober "blue" of republican America will rapidly brighten into the glowing "purple" of imperial Rome.

SINGULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

There are numerous superstitions connected with bees, which there is reason to think are relics of the savage state of thought, when all that existed did so under the same conditions as man himself, capable of the same wants and sorrows. For bees are credited with a perfect comprehension of all that men do and utter, and as members themselves of the family they belong to, they must be treated in every way as human beings. Those who are taught that the inmates of the hives will come out to sting them for any bad language uttered within their hearing, and many of our readers have probably at some time of their lives, on seeing a cage-covered bee, learned on inquiry that the bees were in mourning for some member of the owner's family.

In Suffolk, when a death occurs in a house, the inmates reform the hives, ask them formally to the funeral, and fix a rope on their hives; otherwise it is believed they would die or desert. And the same custom for such "truly loyal" journals as the Chicago Times to deride, are to-day the ablest and best men in Congress, the most earnest advocates of reconciliation and peace, and the most desirous to promote the welfare of all sections. They appealed to arms in behalf of their country, and became the righteous cause, and lost all their manhood and their honor. They have bowed to the decree of fate, furred their conquered banner, and renewed in all sincerity their allegiance to the Union and the old flag. The respect that brave men always have for each other though arrayed on hostile sides, they have for those who met them in battle, and lost all their manhood and their honor. They have bowed to the decree of fate, furred their conquered banner, and renewed in all sincerity their allegiance to the Union and the old flag.

The usual explanation of these customs and ideas is that they originated long ago with the death or flight of some bees, consequent on the neglect they incurred when the bees had to tend them when the hive was disturbed.

After forty years trial it's still receiving the most unqualified testimonies of its virtues, and the number of its admirers, reader and author and responsible physician command it as the

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Bowels, Dizziness, Stomach & Liver Complaints, Malaria, Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Mental Disturbances, Restlessness, Indigestion, Nausea, Sick Headache, Colic, Constipation, &c.

It is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for use, it will save many a dollar in time; and doctors' bills.

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CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

By change of schedule of the N. C. Rail-road I am at last enabled to furnish Oysters to the citizens of Raleigh on time.

You can have them fresher than from Norfolk or Suffolk, and get them to you fully equal in quality to oysters from the Chesapeake.

If you are cured by Simmon's Liver Regulator, and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently.

I have never seen or tried such a simple, safe and efficacious medicine ready in my life." —H. H. H. STEPHENS.

"Your Regulator is in my family for more than twenty years, and I am pleased to add to its medical science." —Gov. J. GILL SHORTER, Ala.

"I have used the Regulator in my family for the past seven years, and recommend it to the world as the best medicine I have ever used for that class of diseases it purports to cure." —H. R. TIGHE.

"Druggist. —

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

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NOON DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—In Senate, Spencer introduced a bill for the relief of the Mobile, Alabama, Marine Dock Company. Referred to the committee on Claims.

House.—The election committee heard Bromberg in Bromberg vs. Harlan for repeating and bribery. Both were proved, but whether the votes were secured by bribe should be cast out is in question now.

Bromberg claims that there was no repetition and the bribed votes would give him a majority. Bromberg's argument not concluded.

The Ways and Means committee considered the bill suggested by the Treasury Department increasing four per cent bonds from two to five hundred millions and the time from fifteen to thirty years.

Senate.—The Judiciary committee held a long session and will in consultation. Senate Pensions committee considered patent collars. House unimportant.

Abolition of Slavery in Portuguese Colonies—Russia Warns Turkey.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Chamber of Peers voted the abolition of slavery at St. Thomas' Day, Dec. 25.

Several Democratic members. This is all, all in favor of the rebuilding of the cotton tax; now is not that so?

He says, "No sir, Holman excuse me, and also that the Government spend money in the rebuilding of the Mississippi Levees. Does not the gentleman from Maine know that the gentleman from Miss. was simply expressing his own individual opinion on the subject, and that this and again the Democratic party in this House has opposed all such measures as coming to do so?"

Hale: If the gentleman wants me to answer that question, I will say that I expect that the will be out voted by his own party.

Blount of Georgia: A member of the Appropriation Committee said that himself, and his associates did not propose to state what their actions would be on measures until they had an opportunity of considering and discussing the same with a gentleman from Me., would find when the time comes that the South would do whatever was right and proper, and that the country would approve of its course.

Randall, of Pa., Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, remarked that it would be time enough for the Democratic party in the House to be held responsible for its acts when it had taken action on measures.

Singleton disclaimed being a representative of the party; he had simply expressed his own views, and nobody else was to be held responsible for them.

The President vetoed the bill transferring certain Indian funds from the Interior to the Treasury department; referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Adjudged.

The committee on the District of Columbia agreed to consider the project of providing a form of government for the District. Cragin introduced a bill for the construction of Southern Maryland rail road; referred. The bill was referred to the Senate.

A fire Wednesday night, broke out in the 4th floor of a bldy on Beckman street, N. Y., which was subdued, but broke out afresh yesterday morning, destroying a large amount of property, among others the public reading room of the Boys and Girls, and other Workshops.

On the Midland (N. Y.) Railroad yesterday, a train with a snow plow attached, was engaged clearing the track. Just as the engine reached the bridge over the Willimantic river, the plow left the track and knocked down the bridge. The engine and plow went over into the river. Five men were in the plow, and were bruised, but none killed.

Foreign Miscellany.

Bismarck will demand the extradition of Von Arnim from Italy.

The German Federal Council will annul the decree prohibiting the exportation of horses from Germany.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Appropriations Committee reduced the estimates for fortifications from three million to three hundred thousand.

D. W. Flanagan, of Ohio, appointed Assistant Journal Clerk of the House.

John Rudd, of Kansas, Reading Clerk.

No Southern nominations. A short Executive session. No confirmations reported.

House.—Bills: By Young for a Custom House at Memphis, referred. By Committee on accounts, a resolution to pay 14 union soldiers of the roll of the House. Fort of Illinois declared there were so many. Holman and Williams maintained there were. The resolution was adopted.

By the appropriations committee a resolution requesting the President to appoint an experienced army officer to investigate the causes of deficiency in the appropriation for the Sioux Indians and partially take charge of the Red Cloud agency. Adopted.

The bill regulating practice in Circuit and District U. S. Courts passed.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill allowing the head of Departments seats on the floor; also the bill for the relief of the owners and purchasers of land sold for direct taxes. Referred. The committee of the Whole also reported a bill to authorize the United States Comptroller to appoint Commissioners to take depositions, affidavits and verifications of pleadings passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on diplomatic appropriations. Singleton, of Miss., who had charge of the bill, in the course of his speech, accused the Republican politicians in the House with the effort to create discord and thereby make political capital, but he gave up the cause, saying, "I am a fool."

The South, he said, had three schemes to accomplish in this Congress: one was to improve and protect the levees of the Mississippi and to reclaim the alluvial soil of the Delta, which would be of more value than all the Black Hills in the country, as seven million bales of cotton could be raised on this unclaimed land.

Hale asked him to state what the other schemes were.

Singleton replied that another was the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Hale asked if the refunding of the cotton tax was not another.

Singleton said he did not propose to discuss that question now.

Willis, of N. Y., said that the Democratic party does not propose to build the Southern Pacific Railroad. We will leave it to our Republican friends to do so.

Douglas, of Va., asked Hale by what authority he spoke of the gentleman from Mississippi. Singleton, as the representative of the Southern Democracy.

Hale replied that his authority was the position that gentleman occupied as a Southern man. Because he spoke distinctly for the Southern Democ-

cy, and also because he (Singleton) had been selected as one of the Southern Representatives on the money committee of the House, the Appropriation Committee.

Holman, of Indiana, declared that the Democratic party in the House was neither for the Southern Pacific rail road nor for the refunding of the cotton tax.

Douglas, of Virginia, denied the right of Hale or of any other Republi-

cans to designate the mem-

bers from any other State as the repre-

sentative man of the Southern Democ-

racy. He (Douglas) represented a

part of the Southern constituency,

but he was not prepared to inform the

gentleman from Maine what might

be or might not be the ultimate action

of Southern Democrats on this floor

on these measures. He was not a

member of the Southern Democ-

racy, but he was a member of the Na-

tional Democratic party which had come here to reform some of the abuses of the

government.

Hale: My friend from Mississippi

is more frank than the gentleman from Virginia and has given us the moution of what we may expect

from that section. I did not expect

by a simple question to stir up so

much of a hornet's nest as seems to

have done. My friend from Indiana,

Holman, who opposes the Southern

Pacific Railroad, wants this discus-

sion to stop and I have no wonder at

it, but he must not hold me responsi-

ble for it. He must settle with his

colleague from Mississippi.

Holman: I understand the gentle-

man from Mississippi surely to ex-

press his opinion in favor of the

Southern Pacific Railroad.

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